

## GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Frank E. Moores and Miss Mary R. Maloney, both of Omaha, were married here Wednesday. Moores is mayor of Omaha and has been spending the winter in Phoenix.

New York.—An unprecedented rush is reported by steamship line officials here for booking passengers by Americans wishing to cross the Atlantic this summer. From eight to fifteen sailings are, they say, already full, there are long waiting lists for favorite dates, and the second cabin accommodations of some new steamers could be sold at first cabin rates if the first class dining room would hold the travelers at one sitting.

Honolulu.—Governor Carter received a cablegram from the state department at Washington Wednesday notifying him of the arrest in London of Henry K. Kapea, alias Kentwell, alias Blake, the absconding clerk of the Hawaiian Trust Company, of this city. Kapea, after leaving here about a year ago, was indicted for the embezzlement of \$4,000 from the company. Preparations for the extradition of Kapea have been begun and Deputy Sheriff Henry Veda will go to London to bring him to Honolulu.

Jerusalem.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, left Jaffa March 13 for Australia. Before sailing, with the Salvation Army banner flying over his heart, he read a proclamation expressing his happiness at the accomplishment of the dream of his life in visiting Jerusalem, and exhorting all Christians to co-operate in alleviating the miseries of outcasts. The last carriages of the special train from Jaffa, with 300 American and other tourists from the Hamburg-American line steamer Moltke on board, were derailed and upset, but no one was injured.

Springfield, Ill.—L. J. Nehls, of Chicago, a witness before the Sangamon county court in connection with the Comerford corruption charges, Wednesday filed suit for \$10,000 damages against Frank E. Comerford and his attorney, Otis Weisner, alleging that the notoriety given him has injured his reputation. Mr. Nehls alleges that he was induced to go to the Weisner office upon representation that he was to sign a paper entitling him to a legacy in Germany, and that instead the paper he signed was an affidavit to the effect that he had been on the state's padded pay roll.

Berlin.—Emperor William dined with Ambassador and Mrs. Tower at their residence Wednesday night. The empress, who dines out nowhere this season, was not present. Others who were at the dinner were Chancellor von Buelow, General Count von Moltke, General Count Hohenau, General von Loewenfeld, Count Schmettow, Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral Hollmann, Herr von Dem Knesebeck, Arnold von Siemens, Professor Kekule, Herr von Stradonitz, American Minister and Mrs. Townsend, from Brussels; Consul General and Mrs. Mason and members of the embassy staff and their wives.

Washington.—At what will probably be the last meeting of the inaugural committee Wednesday, the report of Chairman Glover, of the finance committee, was submitted. It showed that after all the expenses of the inaugural committee, amounting to about \$82,000, were paid, there will be a surplus of \$66,000, out of which will be returned to the subscribers the guarantee fund of \$62,380. There were 180,000 visitors in the capital city on March 1, which is 35,000 greater than the crowd in the last McKinley inauguration, and between 20,000 and 25,000 greater than at the first Cleveland inauguration.

New York.—Property valued at from \$10,000 to \$50,000, consisting mostly of gold and silver tableware, has been stolen from the home in East Ninety-fourth street of Jose Schoenberg, a wealthy merchant who has establishments throughout Ohio and Pennsylvania. The merchant and his family are now traveling in Europe. The house has been boarded up both front and rear. Brica-brac, silverware, paintings and other household articles valued at nearly \$200,000 were left there without a caretaker. Some rooms had been ransacked and many chests containing the family silver were found empty. Much valuable property in the closets, however, had not been disturbed, and evidently the robbers had been frightened off or had planned a second trip.

New York.—The directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared Wednesday a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the company's stock. The Interborough company operates the subway and elevated lines on Manhattan island.

The Vatican wants to have a papal representative admitted to the next peace conference at The Hague.

## ARE FALLING BACK SLOWLY

THE RUSSIANS STILL RETREATING IN DIRECTION OF HARBIN

The Japanese Pursuing But Not Pressing Them—General Linevitch Begins Work of Reorganizing the Russian Forces.

Gunshu Pass, March 20 (Morning).—The last two days have been utterly without incident, except for the removal of the censor to Kundzihu pass. The Russian rear guard is retreating slowly and engaging in occasional skirmishes. It has now reached a position twenty-seven miles north of Tie pass. The Japanese are slowly advancing, without pressing the Russians.

In the course of the retreat the Russians are destroying bridges, the railway roadbed and highways and carrying off stores and demolishing buildings and everything not portable. Reports of a wide turning movement by the Japanese are no longer being received.

There is increasing difficulty in securing reliable information beyond the limits within which scouting parties are active, on account of the defection of many Chinese to the Japanese side. Many natives who have been employed as servants by Russian officers have run away and other consequences of the evacuation of Mukden are noticeable in the attitude of the Chinese.

The troops parted in sadness with General Kuropatkin, whose labors in shaping the army are recognized, and who was ever attentive to the wants of the soldiers in the matter of food, clothing and shelter. Regardless of the fact that he had been commander-in-chief, General Kuropatkin offered to remain here as a subordinate of General Linevitch, and as commander of a corps.

General Linevitch, who also enjoys the respect and confidence of the troops as a fighter, is determined to initiate reform by weeding out the overloaded staff and other administrative departments and is taking other steps which it is believed will result in economy as well as increasing the efficiency of the army.

The Red Cross depot under the auspices of Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of Grand Duke Sergius, is doing excellent work in providing officers who lost their effects in the retreat from Mukden with linen and other necessities. Some officers are now being supplied with outfits who had no change of linen since February 23.

London, March 21.—General Linevitch's report to the emperor that he had inspected newly arrived troops troops causes considerable speculation in London as indicating that the commander-in-chief of the Russian army or that Russian reinforcements are still being sent south from Harbin. The latter hypothesis is considered hardly likely in view of the fact that the Russians are trying to effect the speediest possible retreat to Harbin. Clearly a rigorous censorship is again being enforced from both the Russian and Japanese sides.

Viborg, March 20.—The youth who shot Governor Miasoreff has been identified as Matti Hjalmar Reinkke, who admits that he is a revolutionist. He hails from Kurikie parish in the northwestern part of Finland, but recently has been living in Stockholm to avoid arrest on account of his known revolutionary ideas. He returned four days ago to Finland by way of Tornea and spent three days in Viborg but declines to reveal his stopping place.

Governor Miasoreff has been most energetic in the Russification of Finland, and memorials have been sent to the estates petitioning his removal on account of his alleged illegal methods and the general conditions in his province, which were pronounced to be intolerable.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Reinkke gained access to the governor's cabinet and fired a shot from the threshold. Then, advancing, he fired twice more, after which, jumping behind and under the governor's writing table, with his pistol he held up the clerks who were rushing in and managed to reach the street. Secretary Markku, who followed him, summoned assistance and the would-be assassin was captured.

Big Kansas Twine Order. Leavenworth, Kan.—C. A. Gambill of Wellington called on E. B. Jewett, warden of the Kansas penitentiary Monday, and contracted for ten carloads of binding twine. The price has not been fixed yet, but it will be below that asked by the Twine trust. Each carload of twine is worth about \$3,000 and this is the biggest order ever received at the prison twine plant.

## "HOLD-UP" MEN GET \$10,000.

A Standard Oil Messenger in California Robbed.

Berkeley, Cal., March 20.—J. E. Daly, an Oakland liveryman who was acting as messenger for the Central bank of Oakland, was held up and robbed of \$10,000 while on his way to the Standard Oil refinery at Point Richmond at 10:30 o'clock Monday.

There were two highwaymen, one of whom was tall and the other short and stout. Both carried revolvers, but only the taller of the men wore a mask. The short man had a heavy black beard.

The robbery took place at a point on the roadway between Stege and Point Richmond. The highwaymen jumped out of a clump of brush at the side of the road and at once covered Daly and ex-Deputy Sheriff Roach who was riding with him. At the point of revolvers Daly and Roach were compelled to jump from the buggy and give up the sack of gold. Then the robbers tied them to a fence and placed gags in their mouths.

Daly and Roach freed themselves after considerable difficulty and then proceeded to Stege station on the Southern Pacific, about half a mile away. They rang up the Oakland and Berkeley police departments and Sheriff Veale of Contra county.

In telling his story over the telephone Daly said that the highwayman took his buggy, as well as a dilapidated rig in which they drove to the scene of the robbery.

Travelers coming from San Pedro said that a man bearing the description of the taller of the men had been seen driving rapidly in that direction. The short robber who took the old rig took the road in the direction of Berkeley. It had been the custom of the Central bank to send out \$10,000 to the employees once a month and there is little doubt that the robbers were acquainted with the fact.

Sheriff Frank Barnett and several deputies and detectives from the Oakland police department started at once for the scene of the robbery as soon as the news reached Oakland. Nine thousand dollars of the stolen money was in gold and \$1,000 in silver.

Richmond, Cal., March 20.—The horse and buggy taken from Daly and Roach this morning was found at West Berkeley Monday about dark, with \$1,000 in the buggy. A man answering the description of the robber who wore a soft hat was caught between San Pablo and Gateville Monday evening. The other man is still at large.

## Russians Buried Guns.

Tokio, March 20 (11 a. m.).—The following official announcement has been made: "Our detachment entered and occupied Kalyuan Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. On the same day at 10:30 o'clock the enemy's cavalry, about sixty strong, with three companies of infantry, attempted a counter attack, but was repulsed. Toward the northeast the bridges on the main road south of Kalpuan have been burned by the enemy. The railway bridges have been partly destroyed. The number of guns captured near Mukden is increasing, owing to discoveries of those buried by the enemy before retreating."

## Expect a Rush of Complaints.

Topoka.—The new railroad law became effective Tuesday, when it was printed in the official state paper. The railroad commissioners are preparing for a rush of "postal card" complaints as soon as the law becomes effective. The supporters of the measure asserted all winter that it would require nothing more than a complaint on a postal card to set the machinery of the railroad commissioners in motion and many of the shippers will give the plan a trial.

## Exciting Republican Primaries.

Lawrence, Kan.—The most exciting republican primaries ever held in this town were held Monday afternoon. A. L. Selig was a candidate for the nomination for mayor for the fifth term, but was beaten in every ward by J. A. Keeler. Every councilman was defeated for re-nomination. The contest was over improvements, the citizens taking the stand that the town was growing too rapidly.

## An Ex-Mayor's Sudden Death.

Girard, Kan.—Dr. H. M. Haldeman, proprietor of the Bank of Girard, was found dead in his bedroom Monday morning. The cause of death was heart failure. He had been mayor two terms. Dr. Haldeman was about 65 years old.

## Harder for Law Students.

Lawrence, Kan.—The requirements for admission to the law school of the University of Kansas will be raised before next fall. Instead of the thirteen credits now required, fifteen will be necessary for admission. The difference from the present requirements is that more history, languages and geometry will be needed in preparation for the first year class.

## HIS ADVISERS URGING PEACE

THE EMPEROR'S MINISTERS WOULD MAKE TERMS WITH JAPAN.

Peace They Say Can Be Concluded With Honor, if Not With Glory—Will Not Pay Any Indemnity.

St. Petersburg, March 20 (1:45 a. m.).—While Emperor Nicholas, whose word in final, still declines to abandon the prosecution of the war and the government maintains its ability to continue the conflict, the Associated Press is in a position to state that powerful influences, including several of the emperor's own ministers, are now strongly urging that the time has come to indicate to Japan Russia's desire for peace upon a reasonable basis. Should Japan then attempt to impose too onerous conditions, these influences argue that in view of the universal wish to see the bloody conflict ended, Russia's position will be strengthened abroad by the alienation of sympathy from Japan and the situation at home improved when the nation is made to understand that the emperor's pacific proposals have been met with impossible terms.

One of the emperor's ministers is reported as saying:

"We have suffered a bitter defeat on land and sea. We can, however, still continue the war. But both countries have suffered great losses in blood and treasure, and it would only profit the rivals of both were we to fight on until one or the other is exhausted. Russia has had a hard task fighting the war against such adversaries 6,000 miles from home, and I contend it can make a dignified peace without glory, but not without honor."

"As the victor on land and sea Japan can afford to remember, as Bismarck did at the conclusion of the Austro-Prussian war, that two countries which must live through the long future as neighbors may need each other's friendship. Japan may consider the time propitious on account of the situation in European Russia to try and crush us. Suppose, for the sake of argument, it succeeded in finally forcing a humiliating peace, it could not be more than an armed truce. Russia is too big and powerful to retire permanently from the field. The clouds at home will eventually roll away. With the army and navy reorganized in five, ten or fifteen years there will come inevitably our revenge. No permanent peace is possible now or later unless Japan is reasonable."

To the suggestion of the possibility of an alliance between Russia and Japan the minister said:

"A reasonable peace must first be established."

"What," was asked, "would be reasonable?"

"Broadly speaking, Russia's renunciation of its entire Manchurian policy should satisfy Japan's claims. It could have its protectorate over Korea, such privileges on the Kwantung peninsula and at Port Arthur as the powers would not oppose, and the Chinese Eastern railway be placed under international control, Russia maintaining its rights to a railway line through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostok."

"What would be Russia's attitude on the subject of indemnity?"

"Russia never has paid indemnity and history practically affords no precedent for indemnity when territory is not occupied to insure payment, and Japan holds not a foot of Russian territory. Japan could, however, take the proceeds of the sale of property and rights of the Chinese Eastern railway which was built with Russian money."

Proceeding, the minister said the difficulties of continuing the war were fully appreciated, both from a military and a financial standpoint, but neither was insurmountable. He denied emphatically that the negotiations for a French loan were rejected because Russia would not make peace. He expected that these negotiations would be resumed soon. The success of the internal loan, the minister said, is assured. As for the question of a new army much depended upon the exact situation when General Linevitch got the army out of danger.

The minister said further that "complete details of General Kuropatkin's losses have not yet reached the government, but it is already known that the Japanese reports are greatly exaggerated. The reports that sixty siege guns and many hundreds of cars were left behind is false, as practically no siege guns or rolling stock fell into the hands of the Japanese."

## Schooner Reported Lost.

San Francisco.—Advice from Unga, Alaska, dated March 10, via Valdez, March 17, stating that the schooner Pearl, which sailed from here December 7 last for Sanak, Alaska, has not yet arrived. New lumber and other wreckage has drifted ashore at Sanak, and it is believed that the vessel with all on board, thirty-six persons, were lost on a rock off Sanak.

## Shoe Factory Horror.

Nearly One Hundred Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

Brockton, Mass.—The list of dead in the explosion in the R. B. Grover & Co. shoe factory Monday morning may reach 100. Sixty bodies have been recorded so far and seventy-five additional operatives are unaccounted for. Few of the bodies have been identified, as most of those recovered cannot be recognized. Thirty-six persons were injured, many of them, it is believed, mortally. It is believed nearly all of those reported missing will be found to have perished in the building. The work of removing the bodies has been going on all night.

When the boiler exploded it passed upward almost perpendicularly, tearing a passage as it went, killing many on the way. After rising high in the air it descended half the distance and then, swerving northerly, cut its way like a huge projectile through a dwelling house fifty feet away and pierced another dwelling further along.

Scenes of horror followed the wrenching apart of the factory building. In the rear the three upper floors weighted as they were with heavy machinery, collapsed with a crash that was heard for blocks. Men and women working in departments of this section who were busy at their machines had time only to turn in an attempt to flee after the first dull roar when the flooring sank beneath them and they were carried to the ground floor crushed and bruised amid the mass of debris. Many fell into a veritable fiery furnace.

In the sections of the factory which remained standing the operatives were panic stricken as they sought to escape. Many fled down the stairway and reached the street, others ran to the windows, the fire escapes in many cases having been torn away by the explosion. In desperation many jumped from the second and third story windows to the ground and were dangerously injured. The crush on the stairways resulted in numerous minor injuries.

Scarcely had the rear portion of the structure collapsed when the flames started up from the boiler pit and communicated with the splinters of the wreckage and immediately afterward with the standing walls. Soon the entire story was in flames.

Many acts of sacrifice and heroism were seen. One man whose legs were caught under an iron beam cried to the rescuers that they could not extricate him and to help the girls behind him. Stretching out his arms he lifted several girls one by one and passed them to the rescuers. Then the fire reached him and he died. A woman who was entangled in a shoe machine cried out that she was dying and commanded the rescuers to attend to others who might live. She begged to be shot. Soon the flames enveloped her. Among the first to arrive on the scene was the Rev. James O'Rourke, curate at St. Margaret's Roman Catholic church. At the risk of his life he removed seven persons from the ruins before the fire had reached them and was returning for the eighth when he fainted. Father O'Rourke administered the last rites of the church to many Catholics, both to those who were saved and some who later perished.

Mayor Edward H. Keith personally superintended the search. Treasurer G. C. Weston of the Grover company estimated the loss on the factory at \$200,000 and the loss on the other burned structures was placed at about \$50,000. The Grover factory, machinery and stock were insured for \$200,000.

## Refused Conditional Pardon.

Topoka.—Miss Blanche Boles, the "joint smasher," who has been in the Shawnee county jail since October, refused a pardon Monday. Miss Boles will have completed her term within a short time, but the county commissioners offered her a pardon if she would agree not to molest joints and drug stores. She marched back to her cell and will leave the jail with no promise in regard to her actions in the future.

## For a City Hall in Hiawatha, Kansas.

Hiawatha, Kan.—The legislature passed a bill permitting Hiawatha to vote \$15,000 in bonds to erect a city building. The council Monday night decided to submit a proposition to vote \$10,000 in bonds for a public building to the people at the coming city election. There is little doubt but that the measure will carry, as Hiawatha has long been in need of a building to accommodate its fire department and city officers.

## Two Hurt in a Nebraska Wreck.

Beatrice, Neb.—A Rock Island freight and Burlington passenger train collided at a crossing here Monday afternoon on account of the failure of the air brakes to work on the freight. Both engines were demolished and Engineer Hickey and Fireman Pearson of the freight crew were injured. The passengers had a narrow escape but none of them was injured.

## SECRETARY HAY COLLAPSED.

Taken Aboard the Steamer Cretic in an Invalid Chair.

New York.—Secretary of State John Hay was taken ill Saturday as he was about to board the White Star liner Cretic for a voyage to the Mediterranean, and became so weak that he was taken on board the steamer in a wheeled chair. That his condition was not regarded as alarming seemed apparent, however, as the steamer started on its voyage without delay. Mr. Hay has been in poor health some time and the voyage upon which he started Saturday was planned to give him complete rest and an opportunity to recuperate. The Secretary's plans include a stay of about six weeks in Southern Europe.

The Secretary had come from Washington, Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Hay, his daughter, Mrs. James W. Vadsworth, Jr., Clarence Hay, his son, and Henry Adams, a personal friend. The whole party went to the steamer Saturday, although only Mr. and Mrs. Hay and Mr. Adams were to sail.

At the White Star docks there are three short flights of stairs leading to the second floor, from which floor the boarding of the steamers is made. In going up these stairs Mr. Hay had to rest at each landing. Just as he reached the top he reeled back, but recovered himself and kept on. As he was about to start up the gangplank he was seen to turn white and stagger. He would have fallen had not his friend supported him. The Secretary was assisted to a heap of freight piled up near the gangplank, where he sat down and waited until an invalid's chair was brought from the steamer. He was then wheeled aboard the steamer and went at once to his apartments.

As it passed Sandy Hook the Cretic displayed a signal saying that Secretary Hay was much better.

## HITS THE BOOK TRUST.

A Strong Law Passed by Accident in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T.—L. W. Baxter, territorial superintendent of public instruction, has discovered that Oklahoma now has an anti-trust school text book measure which may drive several book companies out of the territory. The amendment relating to text books was slipped in at the last session of the legislature while the book company's lobbyists were watching the bill in regard to the uniformity of text books. Mr. Baxter himself did not know such a bill was before the legislature until it had become a law.

The bill has the innocent title: "To regulate school contracts," and was originally intended to break up corporations and partnerships which restricted trade and controlled prices in school furnishings, desks, charts, seats, fixtures, apparatus or supplies. Some one proposed that the words "text books" be inserted also and the amendment went through with opposition. Now, according to the law, it is impossible for a trust to even sell a box of chalk, school book or any school supplies in the territory under penalty of from \$300 to \$1,000.

In the council several of the senators declared the words "text books" had been stricken out, but the bill is now enrolled including those words and the bill has become a law. In Oklahoma City there are in one building five different companies, agents for school books and school supplies, pretending to be in competition with each other.

Every firm, corporation, association or partnership selling school books or supplies must, before it transacts business in the territory, file with the superintendent of public instruction and in the office of the district clerk of each county, the affidavit of two of its principal officers and its business manager, showing that its existence and business relations in no way violate the anti-trust law of the state.

In each county each representative company selling school books and supplies must have an agent, who must file a similar affidavit with the same officers, stating a full description of the persons, individual, firm, corporation, partnership or association engaged in such business, including the names of officers, stockholders, business address, business location and city, county and state, where located such persons or corporations have transacted business under for the previous two years. Such affidavits must be filed every two years.

Soliciting business on the part of school book or supply companies is punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500. The filing of a false affidavit makes the company or agent guilty of perjury. Any member of a school board or board of education making contracts with the agents of the company when such affidavits are not made are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to a fine of \$10 to \$100.

## Another Perdicaris Case.

Paris.—Count de Sagouzac, who some time ago was sent by the Moroccan commission to investigate the commercial conditions of Morocco, has been captured by Arabs. The case resembles the Perdicaris affair. The incident causes excitement owing to France's policy of assuming paramount control of Morocco.